

Young to be postmaster at Center Harbor, in the State of New Hampshire.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 21, 1965:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Henry H. Fowler, of Virginia, to be U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 5 years, U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 5 years, and a Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 5 years and until his successor has been appointed.

William B. Dale, of Maryland, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years.

UNITED NATIONS

Walter M. Kotschnig, of Maryland, to be the representative of the United States of America to the 20th plenary session of the Economic Commission for Europe of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Morris B. Abram, of New York, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

The following-named persons to the positions indicated:

Palmer Hoyt, of Colorado, to be a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information for the term expiring January 27, 1968, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

Morris S. Novik, of New York, to be a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information for the term expiring January 27, 1968, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Boggs).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

APRIL 22, 1965.

I hereby designate the Honorable HALE BOGGS to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,

Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., used the words of the psalmist, 85: 11: *Truth shall spring out of the earth, and righteousness shall look down from heaven.*

Almighty God, as we humbly and reverently engage in this sacred moment of prayer, wilt Thou answer our highest aspirations with Thy divine inspiration and satisfy all those desires which are well pleasing unto Thee.

May we never take a neutral or negative attitude toward life's lofty moral

and spiritual principles, but show us how we may live affirmatively and helpfully, faithfully and hopefully, and place ourselves in the direction of the leading of the Holy Spirit.

Help us to be partners in hastening the dawning of that glorious day of prediction when the forces of evil and darkness shall be supplanted by righteousness and justice and transformed into the forces of peace and light, redounding to Thy glory and the welfare of humanity.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 19, 1965, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 905. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific and technical capacity;

S. 956. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," to extend construction authority for facilities at Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States (76 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 68); and

S. 1501. An act amending section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1948, relating to the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 95

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Honorable Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an engrossed copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

AMERICA'S BEST GOOD-WILL AMBASSADORS

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last night two groups of Washingtonians were privileged to watch outstanding performances by some of the finest good-will ambassadors our country will ever possess—our American Indians.

At the Department of Interior Auditorium, representatives of many tribes gathered to participate in the first American Indian Festival of the Performing

Arts, under the sponsorship of Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Stewart Udall and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It was a magnificent demonstration of the variety and versatility of American Indian dancers, musicians, and artists, and won the enthusiastic applause of a distinguished audience headed by Secretary Udall and Mrs. Udall.

At the Calvary Baptist Church, meanwhile, the gifted Indian chorus of Bacone College, of Muskogee, Okla., was presenting a concert which ranged from the classics to songs from "Music Man," and the Bacone singers received a standing ovation from their distinguished listening audience.

Under the direction of Miss Jeannine Rainwater, the Bacone chorus is completing a singing tour which has taken them to many parts of the country, and they have enjoyed enthusiastic receptions wherever they have sung.

My wife and I were fortunate enough to have heard the entire Bacone concert and to have witnessed a major part of the festival at the Interior Department, and we left both events with a sense of increased pride in the artistic accomplishments of these first Americans.

When the Department of State lines up its next traveling attraction to tour the world selling American culture, they should give serious consideration to representatives from Bacone College and the talented artists who participated in the festival. We could not secure more authentic or impressive ambassadors of American life from any other quarter.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BROYHILL] may extend his remarks his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 14, 1965, I was unavoidably absent when a vote was taken on House Resolution 310 providing \$50,000 for additional expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities incurred in the investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. I should like the RECORD to show that had I been present, I would have voted "yea" in support of the resolution.

BEDTIME STORY ABOUT COTTON SUBSIDIES

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on March 18 the weekly publication, America's Textile Reporter, carried an open

letter entitled "Dear Congressman FINDLEY," challenging my contention that textile mills are on the receiving end of a half-billion-dollar subsidy as the result of the new cotton program enacted last year.

I include here the text of the magazine article with my reply:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FINDLEY: We are confident your opposition to one-price cotton legislation, was, is and shall be based upon a fierce belief in the system of free enterprise, free markets, and frugal government.

You suggest you wish to rid the taxpayer of this economic burden. You admit, at the same time that American mills should be able to buy cotton at the same prices as foreign mills. And you say that the only final solution to this problem is to drop cotton support prices sufficiently to make cotton competitive at world market prices.

We fully agree with you on these points and are certain the majority of textile mills in this country share such accord.

Our paths part, however, when we read your irresponsible statements that the textile mills "are on the receiving end of a half-billion-dollar subsidy."

While we are the first to admit the 1964 Cotton Law, so entangled by past legislative errors, practically defies understanding, it is difficult to believe you can't see who gets the subsidy.

Upon reading our Washington correspondent's recent interview with you (at which time you once again failed to see the light) we asked Mr. J. Craig Smith, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to write us a bedtime story about Farmer Brown and the cotton subsidy. Mr. Smith is the type of fellow who can take a 14-page insurance policy and reduce it to first-grade English. This he has done below. We feel certain it will help you understand "who gets the subsidy?"

"Once upon a time there was a man named Farmer Brown. He lived in the United States. He grew a bale of cotton which was worth \$115. It was worth only \$115 because farmers in 39 other countries grew similar bales of cotton which they were selling for \$115. Farmer Brown's government decided that he needed to get \$145 for his bale of cotton in order for him to make a reasonable profit. His government then went to the foreign mills and said, 'Give Farmer Brown \$145 for his bale of cotton and we will give you back \$30.'

"This went on for 9 years.

"In the meantime, Farmer Brown's customers in the United States began using bales of manmade fibers instead of cotton fibers. Farmer Brown lost his customers at home because these customers could not pay \$145 for his bale of cotton and compete with mills which could buy bales for \$115. Farmer Brown's government then said to his American customers, 'You pay Farmer Brown \$145 and we will give you back \$30.'

"Who got the subsidy? Was it the American mill, which wound up getting a bale worth \$115 for \$115? Or was it Farmer Brown, who got \$145 for a bale worth \$115?"

Please read Mr. Smith's story carefully and pass it around to members of Congress. We are happy to report we showed the story to our 6-year-old son. He understands perfectly well who gets the subsidy.

But this is only half the story.

You also argue that the industry has not lived up to "its side of the bargain to reduce the price of cotton products to consumers" and that cotton fabric prices have remained about the same.

Here again, we feel your remarks are based on a rather casual, political view of the complexities of marketing a pound of cotton from field to fabric to Macy's shelf.

We will repeat what we said some weeks ago in an attempt to dispel some of the foggy notions that seem to arise when talk of one-price cotton legislation extension is batted about in the House.

Politically, it is easy to say that if 5 or 6 cents have been removed from the cost of raw cotton to the mills, that some considerable part of this savings should be apparent in the retail outlets. Congressmen representing large eastern urban populations are bound to play on that consumer price consciousness, refusing to recognize or admit that a cotton mill cannot control the prices of garments sold in the big chain outlets. It is the cutters, the wholesalers and jobbers who control the price of a woman's dress as they play off one weaver against the other, endeavoring to beat down the price of yard goods at the mill level.

Eighty squares a year ago was selling at from 18½ to 18¾ cents a yard or an average of 74½ cents a pound. During recent weeks (around November) these same constructions were selling from 18¼ to 18½ cents, or an average of 73½ cents or 1 cent difference. It is fair to say that it takes 2 yards of printed fabric to make a cotton dress; then at the mill level and at the prices presently quoted, there is an indicated savings at the grey goods level of one-half cent in the yardage content of that dress.

But have the politicians and the bureaucrats considered that before these gray 80-square yardages can be made up into a garment, they must be bleached, dyed or printed and finished and shipped to those concentrations of garment manufacturing in the big market areas, and all of this advances the costs inherent in the finished garment.

As cotton manufacturers have stated it, even if the market went down and even if a sudden 1-cent-a-yard decline in grey goods prices should occur, how could the mills, themselves, guarantee that the cutters would pass on this theoretical 2-cent savings to the wholesaler or jobber? And then how could the latter assume that the retailer would automatically follow suit?

It seems silly to us that anyone would think that a cotton mill in Honea Path, S.C., could govern the pricing at Macy's.

To go at this thing another way, consider these same 80-square four-yard goods at the mill level of 12½ cents in 1935. In 1935, raw cotton was selling at 98 percent of the 1910-14 index of 100; the percentage is 265 today. At the same time, the dollar has greatly depreciated as industrial wages have greatly increased. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the cotton manufacturer has steadily passed on to the consumer every saving he has been able to accomplish in that 28-year period.

Putting it still another way, let's say that a fabric manufacturer could pass on to the consumer the full 8½ cents he originally saved in the price of his raw material due to enactment of one-price cotton legislation. A dress shirt contains about half a pound of cotton which means the retailer could sell a \$3.95 shirt for 4½ cents less or at \$3.90½ cents.

We are the first to admit every cent counts these days, but such a saving is less than postage for a first-class letter. Do you suppose that the retailer would pass this saving on to the consumer? No. He would merely absorb it as profit.

However, it is another story that Arrow is producing a \$4 shirt at retail that, prior to one-price cotton, sold at \$4.25. That puts two bits more in the consumers' pocket and two bits is almost six times greater than 4¼ cents. In short, give the textile fabric manufacturer a fair shake, as you have done with one-price cotton, and the consumer will benefit proportionately—without your riding herd on the textile industry.

We must point out to you also that the same man who wrote the Farmer Brown story above, wrote to President Johnson on January 11, 1965, reiterating a statement he had made earlier. Mr. Smith wrote, in part, as follows:

"The market's anticipation of the enactment of the one-price cotton legislation and the uncertainty caused by the possibility of legislation had the effect of depressing our prices an average of at least 2 cents a pound over the past year. Immediately upon President Johnson's signing the cotton bill, we reduced the price on every unfilled order on our books for either cloth or yarn 4½ cents a pound. We, therefore, involuntarily passed on 2 cents a pound before the legislation was enacted and voluntarily passed on an additional 4½ cents a pound immediately after it was enacted. We had on our books orders for 29 million yards of cloth and 14 million pounds of yarn, so that by any yardstick the amount of money involved was substantial."

Now, Congressman, we refer to still more evidence which negates allegations the industry is not passing savings on to the consumer.

In the October 8, 1964, issue of America's Textile Reporter was a chart which showed the relationship of production to manufacturers sales to wholesale prices (textile products and apparel) using 1947 as the base of 100. This shows that textile mill production increased 32 percent since 1947 while dollar sales were only 25 percent higher and wholesale prices were down 8 percent. The comparison was 1963 against 1947.

Turning to still another chart we see that textile mill net profits in 1963 were about 2.8 percent of net sales and that profits dropped to this figure from around 7 percent in the middle of 1947.

Another graph, relative to this whole discussion, shows that while the textile industry's labor force was reduced 34 percent since 1947, the worker's average weekly gross pay increased 94 percent. At the same time wages, as a percentage of the sales dollar, were reduced but 14 percent.

You were quoted in the Reporter as saying you had not received any evidence indicating your basic complaint is wrong.

We are confident such evidence is in the preceding paragraphs and we would be happy to give you equal space in these columns to disprove it, if you can.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1965.

MR. ROGER W. SMITH,
Editorial Director, America's Textile Reporter, Greenville, S.C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: This letter is in response to your kind offer to print my reply to your "Dear Congressman FINDLEY" cover editorial of March 18. I hope you will print it in its entirety and give it the same favored position. The statistical table is the most significant item and should not be deleted or condensed.

I am pleased we agree on the objectives: to reduce cotton supports sufficiently to make cotton competitive at world market prices, and relieve taxpayers of the excessive burden of the present cotton program.

Now let's see whether we can agree on the facts.

Is the new payment program really a mill subsidy? The following is a table from the Cotton Situation, USDA, January 1965, brought up to date. It shows by months the mill margin (difference between cloth prices and cotton prices) from August 1, 1960, through February 1965. You will note that the trend of price and margins is still upward. The price of cotton is down sharply.

TABLE 14.—Fabric value, cotton price and mill margin, per pound, United States, by months, August 1960 to date

[Amounts in cents]

Month	Fabric value (20 constructions) ¹					Cotton price ²					Mill margin ³				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
August	62.86	58.78	61.12	60.60	61.00	32.52	34.84	35.89	35.33	27.64	30.34	23.94	25.23	25.27	33.36
September	61.90	59.78	60.93	60.99	61.02	32.25	35.16	35.23	35.19	26.82	29.65	24.62	25.70	25.80	34.20
October	60.64	60.32	60.71	61.34	61.25	32.05	35.35	35.08	35.11	26.80	28.59	24.97	25.63	26.23	34.45
November	59.98	60.45	60.68	62.00	61.48	31.99	35.46	35.10	35.27	26.98	27.99	24.99	25.58	26.73	34.50
December	58.61	60.54	60.67	62.29	62.27	32.00	35.58	35.30	35.37	27.30	26.61	24.96	25.37	26.92	34.97
January	58.06	60.63	60.55	62.34	63.24	32.01	35.78	34.45	35.47	27.30	26.05	24.85	25.10	26.87	35.94
February	57.78	60.76	60.47	62.40	63.28	32.41	35.82	35.66	35.55	27.26	25.37	24.94	24.81	26.85	36.02
March	57.64	61.07	60.49	62.45	-----	33.32	35.98	35.95	35.68	-----	24.32	25.09	24.54	26.87	-----
April	57.46	61.23	60.26	62.00	-----	33.46	35.85	36.08	35.63	-----	24.00	25.38	24.38	26.37	-----
May	57.54	61.19	60.00	61.62	-----	33.86	36.13	36.16	35.67	-----	23.68	25.06	23.84	25.95	-----
June	57.60	61.24	60.11	60.87	-----	34.09	36.34	35.86	35.76	-----	23.51	24.90	24.25	25.11	-----
July	57.88	61.29	60.28	60.95	-----	34.45	36.19	35.87	35.60	-----	23.43	25.10	24.71	25.35	-----
Crop-year average ⁴	59.00	60.61	60.52	61.65	-----	32.87	35.71	35.61	35.46	-----	26.13	24.90	24.91	26.19	-----

¹ The estimated value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste.

² Monthly average prices for 4 territory growths, even running lots, prompt shipments, delivered at group 201 (group B) mill points including landing costs and brokerage. Prices are for the average quality of cotton used in each kind of cloth. Beginning August 1964, prices are for cotton after equalization payments of 6.5 cents per pound have been made.

³ Difference between cloth prices and cotton prices.

⁴ Starts Aug. 1 of the year indicated.

Source: Cotton Division, AMS.

When this legislation was under consideration by the Congress, we were told Government costs would be \$448 million, as compared with \$566 million under the old program (assuming price support at 32½ cents a pound) or \$451 million (assuming price supports at 30 cents a pound).

Now we know the first-year cost of the new program will exceed \$800 million—up \$350 million over the previous year. Even if we ignore the cost of the interim payments, the first-year cost will be up nearly \$285 million compared with the previous year.

These, too, are official facts.

Now what about increased consumption? The March 1965 Cotton Situation estimates an increase of 900,000 bales. Divide this into the increased cost of the new program (and here, to be conservative, take the lower figure of \$285 million which ignores the interim payment). The result: \$316 extra program cost for each bale increase in consumption. Rather expensive, wouldn't you say?

These, too, are official facts.

I have read your bedtime story about Farmer Brown. That is exactly what it is—a story intended to lull to sleep a 6-year-old child—related or unrelated. There is probably a sequel. One of the questions the 6-year-old may ask on awakening is, "But Daddy, if the cotton cost the mill \$32 a bale less, why did he sell the cloth at a higher price?"

The fundamental purpose of the 1964 cotton law was to make cotton textile prices more competitive, not to expand mill margins. Never once in the hearings did I hear anyone even hint that the objective of the legislation was to make mill margins higher. And yet, that seems to be what happened. The price advantage the mills gained on raw cotton was shifted to the margin column, not to the product column.

Your arguments with respect to the retail shelf prices of cotton products at Macy's try to minimize the influence of raw material costs on consumer prices. If they are valid, they argue just as well for higher cotton prices as for lower. When the cotton proposal was before Congress, mills were screaming that the spread between U.S. raw cotton and foreign cotton was killing them. Now you argue that a few cents a pound has little to do with retail prices.

Personally I cannot accept the theory that there is little relationship between the raw material costs and finished product costs.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FINDLEY,

Representative in Congress.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, April 24, 1965 marks the 50th anniversary of one of the most shocking events in human history, for on that date, in 1915, there began a massacre of Armenians living within the Ottoman Empire.

The horror that marked this tragedy is almost inconceivable. It began with a war tax and the complete disarming of the people.

Then the young men in the communities were taken away from their homes and families; they were not heard from again; then the older men and the women and children.

It is hard to believe that so drastic a means could have been used. Measures not even justified to put down a rebellion were employed on a peaceful, unarmed, civilian population.

We observe this anniversary with profound sorrow and admiration for a brave people who survived and continued to fight for liberty. Many of their relatives and friends came to America and will mark this day with appropriate services.

I hope that my colleagues will join with me in extending our sympathy on this tragic anniversary to the thousands of Americans of Armenian descent who have contributed so much to the progress and the culture of our country.

LEXINGTON MINUTEMEN

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on April 19 the citizens of Massachusetts celebrated Patriots Day, the 190th anniversary of the opening battle of the Revolutionary War. One hundred and ninety years after the Minutemen of Massachusetts answered the call of Paul Revere, their spirit is being kept alive by present-day companies of Minutemen, who drill and parade proudly in colonial uniforms, to the beat of fife and drum.

One of these companies is the Lexington Minutemen, who have been in continuous existence since 1775. The Lexington Minutemen played a prominent role in the Patriots Day ceremonies in Lexington, Mass., and have paraded in countless other events. On May 15 they will observe their 190th anniversary with a ball in Lexington, which will be attended by representatives of many other military units from the Original Thirteen States.

Under permission granted, I include in the Record the following article about the Minutemen from the Boston Sunday Globe of April 18:

LEXINGTON MINUTEMEN ARE STILL IN ACTION

(By Virginia Bright)

America's sun rose the morning of April 19, 1775.

In the wee hours of that fateful day, the Lexington Minutemen who answered the call to arms sent out by Paul Revere are among the Revolutionary heroes whose names are emblazoned forever in the shrine of democracy.

What is more important, Lexington Minutemen are still in action—some 53 officers and men—making the "Yankee Doodle" spirit very much alive. They are the present-day counterparts of the original 77 patriots in Capt. John Parker's Lexington Company who jumped out of bed in the dawn, grabbed their muskets and dashed out into the countryside to fight the oncoming Redcoats.

Lexington Green still resounds to the music of fife and drum when these men in the colonial uniform known to George Washington drill on that historic green.

Of the various local Minutemen companies, the Lexington group claims it is the only one to have been in continuous existence since

1775. From April 19 until November 11, the company will turn out and parade for patriotic, historic and civic celebrations both in and out of Massachusetts.

On May 15, the group, mainly a ceremonial and social organization, will celebrate its 190th anniversary with a ball at the new Lexington Armory. The Lexington Minuteman Award will then be presented to the outstanding soldier of the year from the 3d Battalion, 101st Artillery, 26th Division. Many State and Federal officials are expected to attend.

The company already has received congratulatory letters from Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Governor Volpe, and Congressman F. BRADFORD MORSE. Among the guests will be the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands which is made up of military units from all of the 13 original States.

Regular monthly meetings are held by the men at the Lexington Armory where the business of the company is conducted and the engagements are decided upon. Although cannonballs don't whistle over their heads, the Lexington Minutemen respond to their assignments with the patriotic fervor of the Colonists.

Some of the events they have participated in during the past year include Loyalty Day on May 3 in Quincy; Memorial Day in Lexington; the 326th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston on June 1; Lynnfield's 150th anniversary; Muster Day at Old Sturbridge Village. Each year on July 4, the Lexington Minutemen parade in Bristol, R.I., in a celebration sponsored by the Bristol Train of Artillery.

In addition, the group has helped recruit musters of other Minutemen companies which are being reactivated in neighboring communities. A few individual members also lecture to school, civic and fraternal groups.

The fall and winter months mark the social season. The semimilitary unit participated in the 190th anniversary of the Kentish Guards of East Greenwich, R.I.; the Governor's Horse Guard ball sponsored by the 2d Company in West Haven, Conn.; the 2d Corps of Cadets ball in Salem and at the annual ball of the Putnam Phalanx in Hartford, Conn.

Many of the members attended the inaugural ball of Governor Volpe and the annual ball of the Old Guard of the city of New York. The Lexington company was also guest of honor on February 20 at the 180th anniversary dinner-ball of the Bristol Train of Artillery. The town council of Bristol had declared that day Lexington Minutemen Day.

The enthusiasm of the men is constantly being replenished as they receive calls to parade. During the season for marching, the group may be seen stepping out smartly at least 1 day a week in ceremonial events. It soon expects to reach its authorized strength of 77 active men.

"We are always interested in receiving invitations to assist in patriotic events from cities and towns anywhere. The Lexington Minutemen are still eager to answer the call wherever needed," said Lt. Robert Brown, adjutant of the company.

OREGON LEGISLATIVE MEMORIAL— VALE GRAZING DISTRICT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 53d Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in Senate Joint Memorial 4, has commended the Congress of the United States for instituting a program of public-land rehabilitation by the Bureau of Land Management in the Vale grazing district of Oregon, and has urged that this outstanding program be continued as programed.

As one of the initial supporters and sponsors of a pilot program of intensive public rangeland management in the Vale grazing district, I am pleased with this demonstration of support by the Oregon Legislature, and submit the memorial for the consideration of my colleagues:

SENATE MEMORIAL 4

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 53d Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the Vale project has been initiated as a multiple resource development program on the public lands of Oregon; and

Whereas the resources on millions of acres of similar public lands in the Western United States are in urgent need of rehabilitation and more intensive management; and

Whereas the public lands are adaptable to development and utilization in a multiple use combination that will meet present and future needs of the American people; and

Whereas rehabilitation under the Vale project program has been demonstrated to be highly feasible, technically sound, and economical; and

Whereas the Vale project is a breakthrough to a workable manner of harmoniously reaching the needs of resource rehabilitation and the users of the public lands; and

Whereas results of the Vale project obtained through cooperation of the Bureau of Land Management and resource users have focused attention of the State and Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

1. The Congress of the United States is memorialized to urge continuance of the Vale project program in Oregon to successful completion, as planned, and is commended for its efforts and foresight in implementing the program thus far.

2. A copy of this memorial shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each member of the Oregon congressional delegation.

Adopted by senate March 2, 1965.

CECIL L. EDWARDS,
Secretary of the Senate.
HARRY J. BOIVIN,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by house March 25, 1965.

F. F. MONTGOMERY,
Speaker of the House.

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OLSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives today

expressed the Nation's overwhelming support of our President's recent actions in the face of the continuing Communist threat. This is also an appropriate time for us to recognize the positive role our foreign aid program plays in assisting the President in supporting freedom and assure him of our support of his requests for the foreign aid program of fiscal year 1966.

The proposed program further reflects the determination of the President and the Congress to increase its effectiveness by emphasizing selectivity, self-help, the role of the private sector, continued improvements in management of our assistance, and multilateral coordination with the aid programs of other developed countries. The following excerpt from the summary presentation to Congress, prepared by the Agency for International Development, on the proposed mutual defense and development program for fiscal year 1966, discusses in detail the objectives of this year's bill:

AID IN PERSPECTIVE: THE OBJECTIVE IN FISCAL YEAR 1966

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 set our assistance goals. Consistent with that act and its objectives, the program for fiscal year 1966 will intensify the concentration of our aid and our insistence that aid be tied to self-help and performance; improve the quality of assistance through greater reliance on private skills and resources; continue tightening the management of assistance; and increase reliance on multilateral aid coordination, and seek to put more free world aid on a multilateral basis.

The \$3,380 million request for fiscal year 1966 is the lowest request in the history of the foreign assistance program.

This minimum request reflects a determination to present to the Congress the lowest aid budget consistent with the national interest. It takes full account of the increasing efficiency of the assistance program, and the increasing availability of assistance funds from international agencies in which the costs are shared among a number of countries.

It represents the smallest burden on the American taxpayer: one-half of 1 percent of our gross national product (compared with 2 percent of gross national product at the height of the Marshall plan), and 3.5 percent of the Federal budget (compared with nearly 12 percent 17 years ago).

CONCENTRATING ASSISTANCE

The program proposed for fiscal year 1966 will intensify the concentration of U.S. assistance in countries of priority need and best performance.

Of a proposed total of \$1,667 million in development assistance (technical cooperation and development loans), two-thirds is presently planned for seven countries which are engaged in strong, self-help, development programs: Brazil, Chile, Nigeria, Tunisia, India, Pakistan, and Turkey.

Of a proposed \$380 million in supporting assistance, nearly 90 percent is planned for four countries whose security or stability depends on continued U.S. support: Vietnam, Laos, Korea, and Jordan.

Of a proposed \$1,258 million military assistance program, nearly three-quarters is planned for 11 countries now maintaining 3.5 million of their own men under arms in defensive forces rimming the Communist world.

In recognition of the priority the United States places on the progress of our Latin American neighbors and in response to the momentum achieved under the Alliance for

Progress, Latin America will again be the scene of our most intensive assistance effort. The \$596 million planned for Alliance countries during fiscal year 1966 represents nearly a third of total AID country assistance and a per capita aid level of \$2.73, by far the highest of any region.

EMPHASIS ON SELF-HELP

Foreign assistance can add an important margin of resources and skills to the self-help efforts of other countries. But it cannot spare others the need to make the major effort themselves.

Self-help was formally made a criterion for aid in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Since then, AID has led the way among free world donors in relating assistance to sound self-help measures.

At the simplest level, this means cost-sharing in any AID-assisted project, with the U.S. contribution of experts or American commodities related to the host government's carrying its share of local costs.

Performance in development, however, is more than a matter of sharing project costs. It involves every major aspect of a country's development effort: tax policies, budgeting, exchange controls, government actions that affect the climate for private initiative, the relative emphasis being given to agriculture, industry, education, health, and the like.

In countries to which the United States is giving substantial development assistance, self-help and the measurement of satisfactory performance is a complex matter. Overall country performance must be thoroughly reviewed and taken into account. In some instances, assistance agreements are entered into which contain specific provisions as to what an aid recipient will or will not do.

In measuring self-help, AID is concerned with performance that directly affects economic growth and social development. Assistance is not tied to political conformity or the way a country chooses to vote in the United Nations.

But when countries divert their scarce resources into arms in order to mount political adventures against their neighbors, they waste substance badly needed for the welfare of their own people.

The United States cannot afford to provide major assistance to countries that choose to make their own development a minor concern.

The minimum appropriations requests for both fiscal years 1965 and 1966 reflect AID's determination to limit assistance to those making the best use of it. The 1966 request leaves no room for the support of marginal activities or for costs that aid-receiving countries are able to carry themselves.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ASSISTANCE

Many efforts are underway to make better use of the tremendously productive and diverse skills and resources of the private sectors of the American economy.

For example, the agricultural revolution in the United States was sparked by the Nation's great land grant colleges and universities, which provided both a research and a training base for the agricultural extension network that helped to make American agriculture so productive.

In the developing countries today, it is proving very difficult to raise farm output. As a result, food supplies are lagging behind demand in several countries and serious shortages could develop in a few years' time unless strong measures are taken quickly.

Surplus American food, provided through the food-for-peace program, can help greatly, but the ultimate answers lie in improving these countries' ability to buy food from abroad and, most important, in making their farms more productive.

The United States is relying heavily on the same institutions that transformed American agriculture to apply their skills and experience to the difficult agricultural problems of the developing nations. Through more extensive contracts with the land grant universities and colleges and broader use of Department of Agriculture experts provided through interagency agreements, AID will increase emphasis in its fiscal year 1966 programs on agricultural development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Private investment puts management skill as well as capital to work in the less-developed countries, and encouragement of more private American investment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America remains a priority objective in the AID program.

Since the establishment of AID in 1961, there has been a dramatic growth in programs available to American investors through AID, and a significant improvement in the management of existing incentive programs.

More developing countries have undertaken formal agreements with the United States which enable AID to extend investment guarantee coverage to new American private investments in these countries.

The handling of investment guarantee applications was streamlined in 1964, and the 468 specific risk contracts written during the calendar year.

Increased use is being made of the investment survey program initiated in 1962, under which AID will share the cost of studying a potential investment opportunity overseas.

AID compiled a catalog of more than 1,200 recent economic and feasibility studies made in the less-developed countries—the first such listing ever to be made available to potential American investors.

The Congress has been asked to approve a tax credit for investments in the underdeveloped countries, which is expected to provide further inducement for American investors to risk the uncertainties of ventures in the less-developed countries and act to increase the flow of U.S. private capital to them. The proposal would grant a tax credit against the total tax liability of an investor equal to 30 percent of his new investment in underdeveloped countries.

Before the close of fiscal year 1965, the Agency expects a report from its Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise which is reviewing current programs and will suggest new or more effective means to encourage greater private participation in economic development.

Strengthening the private sector

The developing countries that have made the best progress are those in which private initiative and private enterprise have been encouraged to play a vigorous role in national growth.

AID has long provided technical assistance to private industry, encouraged government measures that improve the climate for private initiative and helped to strengthen productivity councils and trade associations designed to raise standards and performance in private industry.

One of the greatest bottlenecks to growth in both the private industrial and agricultural sectors has been a shortage of credit on reasonable terms. To ease this, AID has emphasized the establishment of thrift institutions and intermediate credit institutions such as development banks, housing and farm credit banks.

Another continuing handicap in the growth of private enterprise in the less-developed countries is a shortage of experienced managerial help—people skilled in management, marketing, and production

control. With strong encouragement from AID, the International Executive Service Corps was established under private auspices during 1964 to provide the help of experienced American businessmen to entrepreneurs in the less-developed countries.

Finally, AID commodity loans have become an increasingly important factor in the growth of private enterprise in countries such as India, Pakistan, Chile, and Brazil. They are made available to countries with sound development programs, and they make it possible for private enterprise to import a wide variety of American goods and equipment needed to maintain or expand existing plants, repair or increase the supply of farm equipment, and the like.

TIGHTENING MANAGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

AID is continuing its drive for efficiency and economy in the management of assistance. The Agency has reduced the number of employees, raised performance levels, cut operating costs, and instituted improved management procedures.

In fiscal year 1964, the Agency reduced direct-hire staff by 1,140—from 16,782 at the beginning of fiscal year 1964 to 15,642 by the close.

Further reductions are being made through improved operating procedures and continued improvements in job performance.

AID has increased attention to the professional improvement of its staff, setting high performance standards, rewarding competence, and weeding out ineffective employees. Procedures initiated to this end include a new performance evaluation system, field visits by headquarters staff to review personnel procedures on the spot, and an improved initial selection process.

We expect to take further steps in this direction, in the context of a program designed to strengthen the personnel capabilities of all foreign affairs agencies of the Government.

Rotating the foreign aid staff between headquarters and field assignments is important to the achievement of a common well-knit staff operation. Experience has also underscored the value of assigning new Foreign Service Reserve appointees to headquarters operations before they undertake a first overseas tour. To this end, we are requesting broadened authority to appoint Foreign Service Reserve officers to initial duty in Washington, without the existing limitations on the number, duration, or purpose of such assignments.

IMPROVING THE FREE WORLD AID EFFORT

The United States strongly supports the principle of multilateral assistance for development. We will persist in our efforts to channel more free world aid through multilateral agencies and we will increase our own contributions to international institutions as rapidly as other members do so.

Use of multilateral agencies

There has been a steady increase in the amount of economic assistance provided through international agencies such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the European Development Fund (EDF).

The multilateral share of the total free world aid flow has increased from 12 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1963; in the past 4 years, the multilateral agencies have increased the amount of their capital assistance to the less-developed countries by 50 percent, to a total of \$1.4 billion in new commitments in 1963.

The U.S. share of official contributions to multilateral agencies now ranges from 30 percent of World Bank subscriptions up to 43 percent of the subscribed ordinary capital

of the IDB. (The United States does not participate in funding the EDF and other European multilateral assistance programs.)

Coordinating bilateral aid

The United States has been a leader in seeking improved international coordination of bilateral aid. The United States was instrumental in the formation of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the central review body for major free world aid donors.

We have participated from the outset in the aid consortia and consultative groups set up by the World Bank and by the OECD for India, Pakistan, Turkey, Greece, and more recently, Colombia, Nigeria, Sudan, and Tunisia. During fiscal year 1966, 85 percent of all AID development loans in Asia and Africa will be committed through these multinational consortia or consultative groups.

All U.S. assistance to Latin America is provided within the international framework of the Alliance for Progress. The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) is rapidly becoming a most useful forum for the coordination of assistance to Latin American countries.

The activity of the CIAP, and the World Bank's expressed willingness to expand its role as a sponsor of multinational consultation will greatly strengthen the international framework within which a substantial portion of U.S. bilateral aid is already being provided.

The U.S. share in the total free world aid burden has declined with the rise of other free world aid. By 1963—the last year for which complete figures are available—the U.S. bilateral share declined to just under 50 percent of the \$8.1 billion total in new aid commitments, a drop from 56 percent the previous year.

Working primarily through the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, the United States is pressing other free world donors to continue enlarging their efforts.

The problem of terms

The most pressing problem in the common aid effort remains the terms on which aid is extended, and the effect these terms are having on the debt burdens of the recipient nations. Some improvements have taken place. But the aid terms of most other free world donors remain significantly harder than ours. In most cases their interest rates are higher and their maturities are shorter.

The debt repayment burden of the less-developed countries now totals nearly five billion dollars annually and is rising by 15 percent each year. The DAC has established a working party to study the problem, and to work actively for better terms in both official and private credits. Unless the debt service burden can soon be substantially reduced, the effectiveness of new assistance will be sharply reduced and the development prospects for a number of countries will dim.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 1965, I was among the over-

whelming majority of our body who voted in favor of the historic Social Security Amendments of 1965—H.R. 6675—to provide hospital insurance for the aged with a supplementary health benefits program of medical assistance. Today I would like to point out who is covered by the bill, and to illustrate just how this bill will help to meet the cost of a major illness.

WHO IS COVERED

The proposed basic hospital insurance would be provided under the social security system for people aged 65 and over who are entitled or will become entitled to monthly social security benefits or to annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act. In addition, people who are now aged 65 or will reach age 65 by 1968, but who are not insured under the social security or railroad retirement programs would also be covered. Included under this special provision would be all uninsured people who have reached 65 before 1968. People who reach 65 after 1968, but who are not covered by the social security or railroad retirement programs, will have to have quarters of coverage, which by 1974 will be the same as required for cash benefits under social security, old-age, and survivors insurance.

Currently, 93 percent of the people reaching age 65 are eligible for benefits under social security or railroad retirement, and this percentage will rise to close to 100 percent as the program matures. Thus, over the long run, virtually all older people will earn entitlement for the proposed hospital insurance.

The proposed optional supplementary medical program would be provided under private insurance carriers for all persons aged 65 or over, on an optional, voluntary basis regardless of whether or not they are eligible for social security, railroad retirement, or other benefits.

HOW IT IS FINANCED

The basic hospital insurance will be financed by separate payroll taxes, paid by employers, employees, and self-employed persons, deposited in a separate hospital insurance trust fund established in the Treasury. The cost of providing basic hospital benefits to people who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries would be paid from general funds of the Treasury.

The optional supplementary medical program will be financed by a monthly premium of \$3 paid by each enrollee. The Government would help through a payment in an equal amount of \$3 a month per enrollee. Both the individual and Government contributions would be placed in a separate trust fund. The \$3 premium rates for enrolled persons—and the matching Government contribution—would be increased from time to time if medical costs rise, but not more often than once every 2 years.

WHAT IT COVERS

The basic hospitalization program, which would go into effect July 1, 1966, would pay in-patient hospital room and board charges for up to 60 days of hospitalization in each spell of illness, subject to a \$40 deductible amount which would be paid by the patient. It would

also pay for 20 days of care in a nursing home in each spell of illness, after transfer from the hospital, with provision for additional nursing home care if the patient has not used all 60 days of hospital room and board coverage. It would pay for outpatient diagnostic services, subject to a \$20 deductible amount for services furnished by the same hospital during a 20-day period. Finally, it would pay for 100 visits for health services provided in the patient's home after discharge from a hospital or nursing home.

The optional supplementary medical program, which would go into effect July 1, 1966, would pay 80 percent of the patient's bill—less an annual \$50 deductible amount paid by the patient—for physicians' and surgical services furnished in a hospital, clinic, office, or in the patient's home; hospital care for 60 days in a spell of illness in a mental hospital—180-day lifetime maximum; home health services—without regard to hospitalization—for up to 100 visits during each calendar year; and additional medical and health services, provided in or out of a medical institution, including diagnostic X-ray and laboratory tests, surgical dressings, splints, casts, iron lungs, oxygen tents, and artificial limbs.

HOW IT WORKS

What these benefits can mean is shown by the following case histories of people over 65 who have recently written the Social Security Administration:

An 80-year-old man broke his right leg, and was in the hospital 18 days. His total bill was \$1,251.51—doctor, \$400; hospital, \$851.51. The basic hospitalization program would pay \$811.51 of the hospital bill, the remaining \$40 being the deductible amount paid by the patient. The optional supplementary medical program would pay 80 percent of the doctor's bill after the first \$50 had been paid by the patient. Thus, the program would pay \$280 and the patient \$120. Of the total cost of this man's broken leg, then, the patient would pay \$160, with the Federal program paying \$1,091.51.

A 70-year-old man was hospitalized for 18 days with tick fever. His total bill was \$846—doctor, \$120; hospital, \$710; ambulance, \$16. The basic program would pay \$670 of the hospital bill, the remaining \$40 being the deductible amount paid by the patient. The supplementary program would pay \$56 of the doctor's bill—80 percent of the bill after first \$50 paid by the patient. The patient would pay \$64. Of the ambulance charge—80 percent or \$12.80—would be paid by the supplementary program, with the remaining \$3.20 paid by the patient. In this case, all but \$107.20 would have been paid through insurance coverage.

A man in his late sixties underwent surgery for a nonmalignant tumor, and was in the hospital 31 days, which cost \$1,005. The basic plan would pay all of this less the \$40 deductible amount, or \$965. The cost for physician, surgeon, and anesthesia was \$670. The supplementary plan would pay 80 percent of this cost less the \$50 deductible amount, or \$486. Private nursing in the hospital for 7 days, at a cost of \$387 would not

be covered, and would be paid by the patient. Posthospital extended care, including a visiting nurse and physiotherapist, at the patient's home, cost \$212. The basic plan would pay all of this. But drugs at home, which cost \$90 would not be covered and would be paid for by the patient. Finally, ambulance and special equipment, a wheel chair, cost \$20, of which the supplementary plan would pay 80 percent or \$16.

In this case, the total cost of the illness was \$2,275. Of this, the patient would pay \$696, with the remaining \$1,699 paid under the House approved programs.

On August 14, 1935, when my father signed the original Social Security Act, he said it was but the "cornerstone in a structure which is by no means complete." On April 9, 1965, the House added to it a great and sturdy wall—hospital and medical assistance for the aged.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. YOUNGER), for 1 hour, on April 29.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. YOUNGER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LANGEN.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MOSS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. KELLY in two instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 905. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific and technical capacity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 956. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," to extend construction authority for facilities at Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States (76 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 68); to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1501. An act amending section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1948, relating to the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 21, 1965, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2594. An act to clarify the application of certain annuity increase legislation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 26, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

959. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget, for 1966 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H. Doc. No. 149); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

960. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments reducing the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for 1966 for Mutual Defense and Development and the Peace Corps (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

961. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the chief of engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 8, 1965 submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on an interim hurricane survey of the Maine coastal and tidal areas, authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress approved June 15, 1955 (H. Doc. No. 151); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

962. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a report on a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended relative to the "Operating expense, public safety" appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

963. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting the July 1964–February 1965 report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other firms, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

964. A letter from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the semiannual report of the Bank for period ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 9 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

965. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

966. A letter from the Director, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, transmitting the 1964 Annual Report of the District Unemployment Compensation Board, pursuant to section 13(c) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

967. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Division of Coal Mine Inspection, Bureau of Mines, for calendar year ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to sections 106 (a) and 212(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act (66 Stat. 692); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

968. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of a review of economic assistance provided to the Republic of the Philippines

for development purposes, Agency for International Development, Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

969. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of ineffective administration of military leave at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Mo., Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

970. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of overpricing of ammunition components from Honeywell, Inc., Hopkins, Minn., Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

971. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of costs incurred in the premature introduction of a new finish for cotton duck cloth, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

972. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs incurred in the procurement of selected subsystems for F-4 type of aircraft, Departments of the Air Force and the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

973. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs resulting from failure to promptly record decisions to eliminate unneeded items from the supply system, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

974. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report summarizing the 1964 desalting operations of the Department of the Interior, pursuant to Public Law 448, 82d Congress, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

975. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, Virgin Islands Corporation, transmitting the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1964, of the Virgin Islands Corporation on the operation of its saline water plant in St. Thomas, V.I., pursuant to Public Law 85-913; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

976. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the activities of the Secretary of Commerce relative to providing aviation war risk insurance, pursuant to title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

977. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 633 of title 28, United States Code, prescribing fees of U.S. commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

978. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the payment of an annuity to a secretary of a justice or judge of the United States on the same basis as an annuity to a congressional employee or former congressional employee; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

979. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated February 17, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on the intracoastal waterway, boat basin, Beaufort, S.C., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

980. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated February 23, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on a waterway from Alvin, Tex., to the Gulf Intracoastal

Waterway, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 5401. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 253). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 7557. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 7558. A bill to amend the Act for the Retirement of Public School Teachers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 7559. A bill to amend the Act for the Retirement of Public School Teachers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 7560. A bill to confer upon the Federal Trade Commission the power and duty to regulate the advertising and labeling of cigarettes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7561. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways in order to require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for projects on the Federal-aid highway systems for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 7562. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives, in order to protect the public against improper utilization of the proceeds of such drives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARVEY of Michigan:

H.R. 7563. A bill to amend the Bank Merger Act so as to provide that bank mergers, whether accomplished by the acquisition of stock or assets or in any other way, are subject exclusively to the provisions of the Bank Merger Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 7564. A bill to amend the Federal Disaster Act to provide assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas damaged by floods and high waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LAIRD (by request):

H.R. 7565. A bill to donate to the Stockbridge-Munsee community some submarginal lands of the United States, and to make such lands parts of the reservation involved; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 7566. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 7567. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates of disability compensation so that they are consistent with economic impairment arising from the disability as well as the continuing increase in cost of living; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7568. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase disability compensation payable to widows and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7569. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the compensation rates for dependents and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7570. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to dependent parents and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 7571. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to liability of individuals arising out of certain loans made, guaranteed, or insured by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 7572. A bill to provide that the gross rate of compensation for certain persons paid from the clerk hire of a Member of the House of Representatives shall not exceed \$1,500 per annum; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 7573. A bill to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tia Juana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 7574. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H. Con. Res. 398. Concurrent resolution to request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

207. By Mr. MORRIS: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, asking that the Congress decline to enact legislation restricting or regulating mail-order sales of firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

208. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to the continuance of the activities of the Area Redevelopment Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

209. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to adequate and low-cost housing in villages in Alaska; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

210. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to requesting the Congress to reject an executive reorganization proposal affecting the Alaska customs

district; to the Committee on Government Operations.

211. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to providing incentive payments by the Federal Government for domestic gold producers; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

212. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to enacting legislation presenting to the States a proposed constitutional amendment permitting the recital of a nonsectarian prayer in the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

213. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the enactment of legislation providing medical care for the elderly through social security financing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROTHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 7575. A bill for the relief of Sarita Lew Warren; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7576. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Laura C. Dangel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7577. A bill for the relief of Shanti Tayal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7578. A bill for the relief of Sung Hyum Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROTHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 7579. A bill for the relief of Dr. Emilio V. Soto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 7580. A bill for the relief of Sophie Caba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 7581. A bill for the relief of Rosemarie Schweiger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 7582. A bill for the relief of Elshin Tamanaha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 7583. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Pelletzak Papazian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VIVIAN:

H.R. 7584. A bill for the relief of Col. Hossein Gholi Ashrafi and Mrs. Mahine Ashrafi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

175. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Chairman, Chatan-Son Assembly, Chatan-Son, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, relative to requesting that the administering authority of the Ryukyu Islands be returned to Japan as soon as possible, regardless of the present international situations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

176. Also, petition of Assembly Speaker, Koza City, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, relative to calling the attention of the United States and Japan to the fact that unfair domination has been executed in a Japanese territory against the will of the people living there, and that Okinawa be restored to the sovereignty of Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

177. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Columbus, Ohio, concerning enforcement of section 2 of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States relative to equitable

apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

178. Also, petition of department commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, State of Connecticut, relative to opposing any action whatever in closing of VA facilities until the President has time to evaluate committee reports of congressional hearings, and requesting that the May 1, 1965, deadline be delayed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

179. Also, petition of coordinator, National Licensed Beverage Association, Racine, Wis., relative to supporting legislation to eliminate the "temporary" Korean war tax on distilled spirits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

180. Also, petition of Bernard M. Rice, Detroit, Mich., relative to a redress of grievance concerning abuses and harassments of a citizen who complained about a certain illegal operation which is being shielded from exposure by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1965

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Edward B. Lewis, pastor, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

We are reminded, our Heavenly Father, of the fact that Thou art the way, the truth, and the life which we seek today for all mankind.

The ways of life are many. They are challenging, yet frightening. Help us to choose the way personally and collectively for many. To do this we pray:

"Be still my soul: Thy God doth undertake
To guide the future as He has the past,
Thy hope, Thy confidence let nothing shake;
All now mysterious shall be bright at last."

We are also told in Holy Scripture, "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." At this seat of government we pray:

"Send down Thy truth, O God:
Too long the shadows frown;
Too long the darkened way we've trod.
Thy truth, O Lord, send down."
Life is glorious when lived aright. Life is a torment when lived amiss. We seek a good life for all. With these who are giving their lives through service in high office, we pray:

"Spirit of life, in this new dawn,
Give us the faith that follows on,
Letting Thine all prevailing power,
Fulfill the dream of this high hour."

In the name and in the spirit of the Lord and Master of life, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request by Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 21, 1965, was dispensed with.

VOTING RIGHTS—JOINT STATEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (PART 3 OF S. REPT. NO. 162)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 21, 1965,

Mr. HART, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a joint statement of individual views of Mr. DODD, Mr. HART, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. FONG, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. JAVITS of the Committee on the Judiciary, supporting the adoption of S. 1564, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, together with the additional views of Senators DODD, HART, LONG of Missouri, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, BAYH, BURDICK, TYDINGS, FONG, SCOTT, and JAVITS, in support of S. 1564, and the individual views of Mr. JAVITS, which were printed as part 3 of Senate Report No. 162.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request by Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senator from Oklahoma, A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, be and is hereby elected chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. TOWER, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., U.S. Navy, retired, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

By Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Richard Helms, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Sherman J. Maisel, of California, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1958.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in connection with the nomination of Dr. Maisel, I should like to say that I am a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and also a former classmate of Dr. Maisel. We both went to Harvard Graduate School together. We were both teaching fellows at the same time.

Dr. Maisel is exceedingly well qualified for the appointment. He is one of the Nation's outstanding economists. He is an author. He has had a great deal of practical experience in the area of real estate and in areas which would particularly qualify him for the appointment to the Federal Reserve Board.

It is most heartening that President Johnson has made that kind of appointment. In the past a variety of people have been appointed to the Federal Reserve Board from various walks of life. In the kind of era in which we are moving it is most important that we obtain the services of the best qualified economists, because the position of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board is primarily an economics job, and Dr. Maisel is a real expert in the monetary field. I am delighted to rise in support of the nomination of a man who has achieved high economic distinction. He has been an outstanding professor and a very great economist. The appointment is an exceedingly fine one.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

NOMINATION OF VICE ADMIRAL RABORN TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a report from the Committee